W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS. B. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

PRIDAY MORNING NEED OF BACKBONE_LET US

DARE TO DO RIGHT. What we need most just now is moral and olitical courage, commonly called back-one. We need, in the true friends of the Constitution and the Union, the courage to do right. To borrow an expressive phrase from one of the late President Lincoln's hes, "Let us dare to DO RIGHT." Let us speeches, "Let us dare to no mine."
dare to do right at this crisis, when it costs something to do so. There is no considerable merit in doing right when public sentiment blows in that direction-when everybody around us whispers the same senti-ments and utters the same opinions. It is when, as now, the popular mind is tempora-rily becrazed, and the voices around us are extravagant, incoherent, and delirious, that moral and political courage to stand by the

right is meritorious.

Here is an Administration in power which has succeeded to that of President Lincoln, and is a continuation of the same. It administers the Government just as President Lixcots did, and upon the same cardinal principles; for, as we have lately taken the trouble to say more than once, he dropped his partisanship as a Republican when he'came to the Presidency, and made the preservation of the Union the cardinal of his Administration. The rebels and laid down their arms at the time of the accession of President Jourson to executive responsibilities; but the practical work of ration of the Union remained undone. He took up that work where and just as President Lancoun left it, and has carried it forward with a judicious hand. His Adminbeen in all respects just what President Lincoln's would have been had that patriotic statesman lived. Like President Lincoln, and, if possible, with more of Roman firmness, President Johnson dares to do right. The members of his Cab-

inet have dared to do right also. But it has suited the ambitious purpo of a majority in both Houses of Congress to abandon the national Union policy of the Administration, and to chalk out a new one which THE PREIDENT does not approve, because the Constitution does not. Upon this, an issue has been raised, upon which the two co-ordinate departments of the Government are divided. Speaker Colfax, in a letter to his constituents, says it can be condensed iuto a single question: which shall govern in the councils of the nation, loyalty or disloyaly. When statesmen like him go back upon the record of the lamented Lincoln, brand his policy for the restoration of the Union with the name of disloyalty, in order to make a point of difference with President Jourson, it ought to admonish every genuine patriot that there is mischief on foot. But some of our well-meaning friends hesitate and falter. They do not stand by the Administration and what they know to be right with sufficient firmness. Men fit for such emergencies should stand in their tracks like the sturdiest

oaks, until the gale passes by.

And the courage now needed should be an intelligent daring, one which is not afraid to contest the claim for loyalty with Congress or any of its members. If a body of men who refuse admission to their seats, merely because they have the numerical force to do so, the loyal representatives of eleven States in the Union have a better claim to loyalty in the estimation of the people than THE PRESIDENT, who insists upon a full compliance with the terms of the Constitution, it is mainly because the friends of the Administration allow the masses to be deluded with the idea that black has suddenly became white and all our former notions of loyalty become reversed. But it is not so; and were it not for the strategy of the radicals in obtaining a temporary possession of the news-papers of the country there would be very few men of ordinary intelligence so greatly

deceived as to think so.

If Admiral Nelson had the right to say that England expected every Englishman to do his duty, surely the President of the United States has the right to expect that every friend of his Administration, and especially those who are enjoying its honors and emoluments, shall do his. We are not authorized by him to say anything whatever upon the subject, but we venture to say upon our own responsibility, that is he has not in different sections of the country friends of courage enough to dare to do right in every locality and in every presence, it is his duty to the country to find them. It is not President Jourson and his Cabinet alone who are affected by this question. For himself and his he is as indifferent as any unselfish statesmen in the country. But when a coordinate branch of the Government-the Congress—presumes to arraign in one breath the loyalty of himself and his predecessor, and charge as disloyalty now precisely that which was called loyalty during the war, it is imperatively necessary that the people at large should understand that he does not re ward persons holding office under him for

The remark imputed to Goy. RANDALL that all who eat THE PRESIDENT'S bread are expected to support the Administration whether made by him or not, might have been made by him-on the authority of one of the most devoted Executives to the Constitution the nation ever had-President Jack Nothing can be more fit and proper in and of itself than that holders of office under an Administration who are opposed to its cardinal policy should promptly retire. If might have made it with the greatest political propriety, especially as the point of difce now relates solely and exclusively to the preservation of the Union of the States the Constitution. History for the ages will sustain him in calling to his aid this extremity men of courage as well as loyalty, who DARE TO DO RIGHT.

GEN. GRANT was somewhat indisposed yesterday, and in consequence was not on duty at his

GENERAL BANKS REPORT ON

NEUTRALITY.

A careful reading of this lengthy and exhaustive treatise upon the position of this country towards nations at war, not only elicits from us admiration for the historical nformation contained in the report, as well as its masterly presentation of the subject discussed, but we most heartily assent to the general views so ably promulgated in the re. port, and to its conclusions, which we take to be the placing ourselves, in our neutral atti-tude, on the same footing and under the like obligations with other leading Powers of the

service in presenting this question so clearly before the people, tracing our position to-wards nations at war from the origin of Government to the present time. We think the country will coincide with the opinions of this report, for if our neutral position towards belligerents have bretofore occupanced upon us by the older Governments, for fear that the sympathies and affinities of the American people would lead them to side with the peoples and countries struggling for their rights and freedom, we are now at least sufficiently able to maintain our right as a Republic, to be under no more restraint or limtation in regard to our neutrality than the nations having monarchical or imperial sys-tems of government.

We understand the result of the deliberaions of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is the introduction of a bill conforming our neutrality laws with those of

to the Irish people, and to express a most decided sympathy for the Irish cause at home. In this, as well as his severe strictures upon the hypocritical course of England towards our nation during the war, and his just review of English tyranny in Ireland, we consider the spirit of the discussion admirable and dignified, and the words of "soberness and truth" fairly spoken.

indiscreet partisans who presume to censure The President for the proper enforcement of the existing laws; but while admitting the necessity of the execution of such laws while they remain as statutes, he pursues the remedy of the statesman by making it imperative hereafter to execute only such laws n these matters as are approved by the will and are sanctioned in the hearts of the people.

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors. QUEEN VICTORIA has the whooping cough.

MONSIEUR BLOT has increased the cooking nge ... or, at least, the range of cookery in Boston SALMON are becoming plenty in the Ken-

of the English journals show that a continuance of the war is looked for.

GROVER is playing the "Ice Witch" at his Olympic Theatre, in New York, to crowded houses; and the best entertainment in New York this season is the Sherry Cobbier, on account of the ice

An artist-observer of the flight of the double-headed eagle assures us that the House of Hapsburg will speedily adopt the designation of the House of Mishapsburg. Even the nephew of his uncle can't prevent it. —Prov. Journal.

THE cant expression of those who opportunity the President's restoration policy—"Do you want the relefs to rule the country?"—is as senseless as was the stereotyped question of the pre-starcytics a few years ago, whenever emancipation was ad-vocated, viz: "Hew'd you like to have a nigger marry your daughter?"

THE Nushville Union and American says a letter from a late robel brigadler general speaks as follows: "I have followed the plough diligently this summer. On Friday and Saturday last I raid it barefooted. I stood it the two days, but the ground was so hot outside the new made furrow that I had to follow the plough-tail to a dot."

SAMUEL S. Cox, it is understood, will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress is the Sixth district of this State, now represented by Henry J. Raymond. John Morrissey will be nomi-nated in the Fifth, J. W. Chanler in the Seventh,

the sufferers by the fire in Portland, Maine, by the Mayor of that city is \$207,679.58. Fresh contribu tions in money and supplies are constantly arriving. The number of rations required daily has fallen to but little more than half what it was six days ago. The work of providing for the destitute generally is done in a systematic and satisfactory manner.

On Wednesday night last the new railroad bridge across the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace was blown down by a violent storm. Sixteen the river, leaving only the shore spans and the piers standing. Two months would have been sufficient to put the bridge in running order. A year and a half will probably be now required to nstruct it.

INTELLIGENCE from Mexico is received that Maximilian has signed a treaty with the French Minister, with the following provisions: "Seven thousand French troops will remain in Mexico for few years. Prance will furnish beside \$500,000 every month for five years, to meet the civil expenses. Maximilian is to give as security the railroad from Vera Crus to Mexico. Maximilian' revenues are to be collected by French officers."

THE Worcester (Massachusetts) Spy says: "In Leicester, on Tuesday, a daughter of Henry G. Spear, ten years old, fell from a load of hay upon a pitchfork; the tine entering her mouth just back of the eye tooth and passing up through her eye into the brain. The time was broken off, and the little girl pulled it out and walked several rods to the house, when she fainted and remained up conscious for twelve hours. Since then she gradu-ally regained her senses, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

THE abstract of crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, shows a prospect for a year of average fruitfulness. The present indications, as marked by thousands of corespondents of the Department, point to an average of about eight and a half-tenth of an average of about eight and a hard-man will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The land have been worth if I had not placed this city will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The Gov. RANDALL did not make that remark, he will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. The showing is much more favorable than in the June report. Winter barley is in very near the same condition you had not married the widow Castle? " as the wheat. The out crop has been unusually good...almost beyond precedent. The condition of pastures is generally above the average. With the exception of Maine and New Hampshire, every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual. A somewhat diminished average of sorghum is indi-cated. There is nearly an average breadth of flax.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Concummation of Indian Treaties Advices from the Treaty Commission to the Upper Missouri Sloux and other tribes, to date of June 25, have been received by the Commissions

Indian Affairs.

The Commissioners report that they have met The Commissioners mport that they have met with entire success in securing the accent of Indians not represented last fall, to the treatice then made. Both at Fort Sully and Fort Rice large numbers of the people of the tribes were present, and appeared to be fully satisfied with the action of their chiefs, and with the explanations given them for the delay in their promised payments. They now exhibit confidence, instead of distructing

Many of the Lower Yanetons and Two Kettles Sloux are planting at Crow Creek this year. The Commissioners give the Indians great credit for their absolute fulfillment of their promise to keep the peace last winter, amidst starvation and other sufferings, and recommend that a reserve of corn sufferings, and recommend that a reserve of corn may be kept on hand hereafter at the upper agen-

cless to meet emergencies.

The Commission was about to proceed to Fort Berthold to meet the Mandans, Arickaries, and other tribes, who were assembling at that point. other tribes, who were assembling at that point.

A delegation of about one hundred from the Sistem and Wahpaton bands, formerly of Minnesota, but lately gathered about Fort Wadsworth, D. T., were present at Fort Rice, but the negotiations with them failed, owing to the fact that the majority of the Indian delegation claimed rights to land and money which the Commissioners could not recognise, and the Indians returned to their people. A large number of these Sisseton and Wahpaton Sioux have been employed for a long time as scouts by the United States military officers in command in the Northwest.

From Capt. E. B. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Omaha, Nebraska, particulars have

what had securred, and after thorough knowledge to allow from Capt. R. B. Taylor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Omaha, Norbranka, particulars have been received of the consummation of treaties with the Brule, Ogalallah, Sioux, and Northern Cheyenne tribes, numbering about 12,000, at Fort Laradinis, Dakota Territory, on the 28th ult. By the provisions of the treaty these tribes agree to surface and in the country which may be deemed necessary. The treaty was signed by fourteen out of sixteen principal chiefs of the Sioux nation and by a majority other chiefs of the Cheyanne tribe. In all the preliminary councils held, the most cordial feeling prevailed, and the commission are of the preliminary councils held, the most cordial feeling prevailed, and the commission are of the preliminary councils held, the most cordial feeling prevailed, and the commission are of the preliminary councils held, the most cordial feeling prevailed, and the commission are of the preliminary councils held, the most cordial feeling prevailed, and the commission are of the opinion that the treaty made will be faithfully observed. Capt. Taylor emphatically denies the recently published statement that the treaty was not participated in by the responsible representatives of the Indian tribes mentioned.

Freedman's Bureaus.

In compliance with orders from Gen. Howard the following-named officers convend at his head-quarters yesterday, for the purpose of revising the regulations of the Bureau tow years: Berest Maj. Gen. E. M., Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, president, Brig. Gen. E. M., Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, president, Brig. Gen. E. M., Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, president, Brig. Gen. E. M., Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, president, Brig. Gen. E. M., Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, president, Brig. Gen. E. M., Gregory, formerly Assistant Commissione conforming our neutrality laws with those of the foreign enlistment act of Great Britain, which relates to the same subject.

General Banks, in alluding to the late feeble irruption of the Fenian Brotherhood into Canada, takes occasion to pay a tribute to the Irish people, and to express a most decided sympathy for the Irish cause at

INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts yesterday were \$853,662.48.

The New Cure for Cholera.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati
Commercial gives Dr. Runni's new preparation for the cholers, which consists of equal parts by weight of camphor and spirits, and to the power thus obtained he attributes his success in the treat-ment of the disease. The quantity of water which the camphor will take up is small. To obtain the "Saturated Spirits of Camphor of Rubini" it is necessary to distill spirits of wine, and get rid of so much of its water as will bring it to 60 degrees over proof, in which condition it will dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of camphor. With this "saturated spirits of campbor" Dr. Busini this "saturated spirits of camphor" Dr. Rusing has treated, in Naples, five hundred and ninety-two cases of Asiatic cholera without the loss of a single patient. Of these five bundred and ninety-two cases two hundred were curred in the Royal aimshouse, eleven in the Royal poor-house, and the one hundred and stry-six in the Third Swiss Regiment of Wolf. That the three hundred and seventy-seven cases treated by Dr. Rusing in these public least statement.

words. That the three numbred and sevently seven cases treated by Dr. Rushin in these public institutions were all genuine cases of Asiatic choicers, and some "terribly severs," and that all recovered. The method of cure is as follows:

"When a man is seized with the cholers he should at once," says Rubbin. "lis down, be well wraped up in blankets, and take, every five minutes, four drops of the saturated tincture of camphor. In very severe cases the does cought to be increased to from five to twenty drops every five minutes. In the case of a man of advanced age, accustomed to take wine and spilia, where the drug given in drops has no effect, give a small coffee sponful every five minutes, and in a very short time the coveted reaction will occur. Ordinarily, in two, three ordinarily, in

every day nee crops of the saturation spirits of campher upon a small lump of sugar, (water must never be used as a medium, or the campher will become solid, and its curative properties cease,) and repeat the doze three or four times a day. Spices, arumatic herbs, coffee, tes, and spirituous liquors should be avoided."

become solid, and its cursture properties cases.) and repeat the does three or four times a day. Spices, aroundts herbs, coffee, tea, and spirituous liquors should be avoided."

A MAN named Winston recently went to Bealton Station, Va., on the Ohio and Alexandria railroad, representing himself as a teacher employed by the Bureau to instruct the negroes. One of the negroes, pleased with the proposition, invited Winston to his houss, where he remained until the following Sunday, when he attended a function to his houss, where he remained until the following Sunday, when he attended a function of the negroes. The proposition invited Winston to his houss, where he remained until the following Sunday, when he attended a function of the president's Houss, \$20,000.]

Mr. Sunner moved to amend by providing for 20 per cent. Increased compensations to the clerks of the proposition bill, was then taken up and passed.

The unfinished butiness, being the deficiency appropriation bill, was then taken up, and a number of sunday and the relief of the builders of the iron-clad Camanche was taken up and passed.

The unfinished butiness, being the deficiency appropriation bill, was then taken up, and a number of sunday and the proposition bill, was then taken up, and a number of sunday and the proposition bill, was then taken up and passed.

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The unfinished butiness, being the deficiency appropriation bill, was then taken up and passed. funeral meeting, and took up a collection "only to buy the logs for the school-house," the Bureau would pay the teacher. He collected a confiderable sum from the hard-earned savings of the negross, and then borrowed a horse from another ne-gro to go to a neighboring saw-mill to buy the logs. Winston and the horse have not been heard of

In a book of reminiscences published by Carlton, an incident is related of a Mr. James Byrnes who owned some land which Washington de have included in his plan of the Federal Capitel.

Mr. Byrnes flatly refused. "Unused to opposition,
Washington turned upon him and said, as he only

Tilk income of Augustus Hemenway, of Boston, for 1865, was \$220,000. He does not enjoy it, however, being a lunatic. He made his first venture by chance. He was supercargo of a versel State reports a granter breadth of corn than usual
A somewhat diminished average of sorghum is indi
acid. There is nearly an average breadth of dax
S. GRANT was somewhat indisposed yes
acided. There is nearly an average breadth of dax
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CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS. XXXIXTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1866.
SENATE.
otion of Mr. Harris, the bill for the in certain cases from State.

set granting lands to the State of Mississippi to aid in building railroads, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Fessanden, from the committee of conference on the amandatory tariff bill, made a report; which was concurred in.

The credentials of Ron. Mr. Patterson, Senator-

Mr. Feesenden, from the committee of conference on the ampudatory tariff bill, made a report; which was consurred in.

The credentials of Hon. Mr. Patterson, Senator-elect from the State of Tennessee, were presented and read.

Mr. Summer moved that the credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with a view to ascertain whether Mr. Patterson can take the oak prescribed by Congress.

Mr. Cowan supposed Mr. Patterson knew whether he could take the oath, and it was hardly worth while to refer the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into his ability to do it.

Mr. Summer and he would refer to a precedent for his motion. Og the 6th of January, 1862, the credentials of Benjamin Stark, Sonator from Oragon, were presented. He had been assured, and other Senators had been assured, that Mr. Patterson had acted as a judge under the rebel confederacy, and had taken the eath to support that government. In taking that oath he had diqualified himself from taking the oath prescribed by set of Congress until it was repealed.

Mr. Johnson considered the question settled as to the right of Tennesses to be represented on this foce by the passage of the joint resolution. Mr. Patterson had the right to be sworn in and to take the oath of Congress on his own responsibility, summer said the facts in Jahe case were as open as day. He though the Seffits should know what had occurred, and after thorugh knowledge of the circumstances the Senate saw proper to allow Mr. Patterson to take the eath, it could do so.

Mr. Cowan was not prepared to say what the Senate ought to do.

Mr. Forler said his colleague (Mr. Patterson) was not we will be a to a specified was not only willing, but anytoms, that the subject

reference and in favor of the Senator elect being sworn in.

Mr. Hendricks said that, although the letter of the law might have been violated in Mr. Patterson's case, the spirit had not been. It was not contended that Mr. Patterson had ever held any political office under the confederate government. He believed that it was stated that Mr. Patterson had been a judge of the State of Tennessee, and in no way connected with the confederate government.

Mr. Doolistle said that he believed that the Government owed its success to the true and loyal people of Tennessee, and no one contributed more to uphold and strengthen that brave people in their devotion to the Union than Mr. Patterson. His house was the rendesvous for the Unionists, and through him many a recruit had been sent into the ranks of our army. Mr. Patterson was a judge when the term expired he again consented to become a candidate for judge under the law of Tennessee, existing precisely as before the rebellion. His term expired he again consented to become a candidate for judge under the laws of Tennessee, existing precisely as before the rebellion. His topponent was an open rebel. He was elected by four thousand majority by the loyal people of Tennessee. It was necessary before he could take his seat that he should take the oath to the confederate government, and through the force of circumstances he was constanted to do so. He took it at the point of the bayonet, telling the rebels at the same time that he should epit upon it. Mr. Stark, Senator from Oregon.

Mr. Gathris thought the best course to pursue was to swear in Mr. Patterson, and if it appeared afterwards that he was not entitled to a seat the Senate could expel him.

The question was then taken on the motion to refer, which was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Year Messre. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Cresting and though the seat course to pursue was to swear in Mr. Patterson, and if it appeared afterwards that he was not entitled to a seat the sworn in.
Mr. Hendricks said that, although the letter of

ate went into executive session, and after fifteen minutes spent therein the doors were reopened. The joint resolution appropriating \$119,000 for the relief of the builders of the iron-clad Camanche

the Department of State, to was ease the state of 30, 1866.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Wilson asked to take up the joint resolution to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion, teturned by the House with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the amendment of the House was concurred in, and the joint resolution now goes to the President.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate then took a recess until 74 n. m.

recess until 7 p. m.
EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution respecting the army of the United States, as follows:

Resolved, 4c., That all laws and parts of laws enacted since the 4th day of July, 1601, increasing, reorganising, or creating regiments, staff corps, or other organizations of the regular army, or in any way affecting the number, rank, pay, or emoluments of the general, field, staff, and the same are breeby, declared to be in full force and effect, and so to remain until otherwise provided by law. nercey, declared to be in full force and effect, and so to remain until otherwise provided by law. On motion of Mr. Wado, the bill to reimburse the Territory of Nebraska for moneys expended in sup-pressing Indian hostilities, was taken up and passed. [It appropriates \$45,000 for the purpose named.]

named.]

The consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Summer to increase the compensation of the clerks of the State Department twenty per cent.

arguing on the inefficiency of the pay of the clerks of the State Department.

Mr. Hendricks said he almost regressed that Congress was to adjourn sonearly. He find been very anxious for an early adjournment, but thought if they remained three or four days longer they might, by the aid of the Senator from Massechusetts, understand fully the great services rendered by the clerks of this Department. According to the Senator's own showing these clerks were now paid higher than any other elerks in Washington.

Mr. Fessenden said there was no doubt of the fact.

higher than any other elerks in Washington.

Mr. Fessenden said there was no doubt of the fact.

Mr. McDougall offered he amendment, including in the proposed increase the clerks of the War, Interior, Navy, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, and in the office of the Atternay General.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. McDougall, which was disagreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Sunner, when it was disagreed to.—Mr. Sunner in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by instructing the Secretary of War to cause estimates to be made for the creation of a fire-proof building for the Quarter-master. Department, stating location and price of land and probable cost of building, and report at the next session of the Senate.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend by inserting War Department instead of Quartermaster's Department. Adopted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment appropriating \$230, 300.21 to supply deficiencies in the expense of taking the census of 1569.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the amendment by providing that no money shall be gaid to any marshal who took part in the rebellion. Adopted.

The amendment as amended was two agreed to—year 18, mays 15.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by providing that

provising that he mostly and a shall who look part in the rebellion. Adopted.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to yeas 18, nays 15.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by providing that officers having claims against the Government for horses lost in the service shall forward the same to the office of the Second Comptroller, to be settled under the provisions of the act of 1789. Adopted. The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Summer renswed the amendment increasing the compensation of the State Department clerks.

Mr. Sprague officed an amendment increasing the compensation of the State Department clerks.

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The duction was then taken on the amendment, resulting as follows:

Yeas. Messro. Creavell, Harris, Henderson Morgan, Poland, Pomeroy, Reas, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade and Yates. 13.

Naya. Messro. Beckniew. Clark, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Forter, Grimes, Guthris, Henderson, Sterman, Willey, Williams and Wilson. 18.

So the amendment was diagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Doulittle the Senate then went

Sherman, Willey, Williams and Wilson—18.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Declittle the Senate then went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

ROUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pa., from the Committee on Commerce, reported joint resolution to construct the act further to provide for the safety of passengare on steam vessels, so as not to apply to boats used exclusively as tugs or tow-boats. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Ferry, of Mich., on leave, introduced a bill amendatory of the pre-emption and homestead laws, so as to exclude from their benefits half-breed or other Indians in Michigan who are disconnected with tribal relations. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Rice, of Me., on supersion of rules, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss Vinnis Ream for a life-size model and states of the late President Lincoln, to be accusted by her.—the price not toxicold 10,000. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Masns, reported back Senate bill for the relief of John Hastings, late surveyor and depository of public moneys at Pittsburg. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, of Missouri, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the refunding of taxes overpaid on estimate of previous year's business; and the bill was brought before the House and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, panding at the adjournment last night, granting lands to aid in the construction, of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansa to the Pacific coast, the corporation to be designated the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Price, of Lows, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported several amendment changing names of corporators, and making other changes in the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, moved to amend by str

the session.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the
bill reported last Tuesday from the Committee on
Claims, authorising the payment of the rewards for
the capture of Jefferson Davis and of the assessing
of President Lincoln.

the capture of Jefferson Davis and of the assassins of President Lincoln.

After a long discussion a rubetitute offered by Mr. Delano, of Ohio, was adopted for the bill reported by the committee.

[It gives to Conger, \$15,000; Col. L. C. Baker, \$3,750; L. B. Baker, \$3,000; Licut. Doberty, \$5,250; Major O'Beirne, \$2,000; the detectives, \$1,000; and Boston Corbett and each man of the party of the 16th New York cavalry, \$1,655.]

The bill as amended was passed:

The House proceeded, as the business in the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports.

The House proceeded, as the business in the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports. Mr. Bidwell, of California, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported joint resolution achieves ing the Commissioner of Agriculture to purchase from Townsend Glover a callection of specimens of real results of the commissioner of Agriculture to purchase from Townsend Glover a callection of specimens of results of the commissioner of the commissioner of Agriculture to purchase from Townsend Glover a callection of specimens of the commissioner o natural history, models of fruits, and vegetables, fungi, &c., and setting spart \$10,000 for that purpose. Passed.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Indian Affair, renorted back adversals.

on Indian Amin, reported back adversely House bill in relation to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Laid on the table. He also reported joint resolution appropriating \$39,000, in full of all claims, in favor of the Chip-pews, Ottawa, and Pottawatomic Indians of Mich-igan, arising out of a treaty. Passed.

powa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan, arising out of a treaty. Passed.
Also, Joint resolution authorising the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain claims out of balance of an appropriation for the payment of necessary expenses of the Indian service is Utah. Passed.
Also, bill to pay Martha B. A. Retell, of California, \$3,000 for beef furnished to the Indians by her late hubshol. Passed. late husband. Passed.
Also, bill to pay \$8,000 to Richard Chenery, under similar circumstances. Referred to the Com-

der similar eircumstances. Referred to the Com-mittee of the Whole. Also, Senate amendments to House joint resolu-tion referring petition of Benjamin Holladay to the Court of Claims. Non-concurred in, and commit-tee of conference asked. Also, Senate bill to authorize Samuel Stevens, a

Also, Senate bill to authorize Samuel Stevens, a Stockbridge Indian, to enter and purchase a certain tract of land in the Stockbridge reservation, Wiscontin. Passed.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, reported back from same committee Senate bill to pay \$5,700 to John T. Jones, an Otiawa Indian, for depredations committed by white persons on his property in Kansas Territory.

On objection by Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, from same committee, moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the bill for the relief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians. Lost.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Committee on Miftary Affairs, reported back with an amendment,

from the bill for the relief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians.

Mr. Schenek, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with an amendment, Senate joint resolution to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion. The amendment strikes out the word giving authority to "revise" the official document.

Amendment agreed to and the bill passed.

Also, Senate joint resolution to pay Charles M. Birke, salary as army shaplain from May, 1865, to May, 1866. Passed.

Also, House bill to establish and protect national cemeteries. Passed.

Also, House joint resolution authorizing the Scoratory of War to settle with the Territory of Oolorsdo for the millits of that Territory employed in the service of the United States, in 1864—80. Passed.

Also, House joint resolution for the relief of the officers of the Iluted States, in 1864—80. Passed.

Also, House joint resolution for the relief of the officers of the Iluted States colored beavy artillery. Passed.

Also, House joint resolution in relation to brevet.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported joint resolution to pay to Mrs. Mary Phelps, of Missouri, \$19,000 to rembures her for expenditures made by her in relaing and equipping troops for the United States in the late rebellion and for expenditures made in behalf of soldiers of the Union, wounded in battle, and of the orphan children of soldiers of the Union. Passed unant-

children of spidlers of the Union. Passes mani-mously.

Also, joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to contract with Hy. K. Brown, of Newburgh, N. Y., at a price not exceeding \$30,400, for an equestrian status, in bronus, of Licet Gas. Win-field Scott, to be made of the guas captured in

War to contract with Hy. K. Brown, of Nawburgh, N. X., at a price not exceeding \$30,000, for an equestrian statue, in bronce, of Lieut Gen. Wingfield Scott, to be made of the guns captured in Maxico, and to be piaced over his grave at West Point. Passed.

Mesers. Ketchem and Aucons, from the same committee, made a number of adverse reports; which were laid on the table.

The moraing hour having expired, the Speaker presented as message from the President in reply to Honne resolution of \$35 July, in relation to Fenian prisoners. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate amendment to the civil appropriation bill was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved their reference to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Wilson, of lows, moved their reference, with instructions to report back as an amendment, the House bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affair, more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

After an important debate, participated in by Mr. Banks of Massachussits, Mr. Raymond of New York, Mr. Patters on of New Hampshire, Mr. Ovith of Indians, Mr. Conkling of New York, Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island, and Mr. Paine of Wiscousin, the bill was passed by a unanimous vote of 124.

Mr. Ladiu, of New York from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill further to regulate the printing, reported a bill further to regulate the printing of public documents and the purchase of Paper for the spatile printing. Passed.

Mr. Garglaid, of Ohio, from the conference committee on the additional tarif bill, made a report; which was disagreed to by the House 45 to 55.

The House at half past four took a recess till half past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, moved to insist on the disagreements of the House to the Senate ameadments to the additional tarif bill, and to sak for another committee of conference.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, was in favor of simply notifying the Senate that the House insisted on its disagreement, and leaving the Senate to ask another committee of conference. He would got our the bill with or without the nint section, but he was opposed to discriminating against wool.

McFleras, of Massachusetts, did not understand the Sth section to be a discrimination against wool. The interests of the wool grower and of the wool manufacturer were identical. If the wool grower thought of prospering without the wool manufacturer be would be in the condition of the darkey who proposed to keep store when all these of the world was dead. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Riliot, of Massachusetts, from the conference committee on the Senate Mill in relation to officers employed in the examination of merchandles in the port of New York, made a report; which was agreed to.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back joint resolution to cuspend the collection of taxes in that portion of the city of Portland destroyed by fire, with an amendment, to strike out "and" and to lenert "or." The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to refund to men drafted twice within one year the second commutation paid by them, not exceeding \$300...the total payments not to exceed \$50,000...and also to refund commutation money when the person was not igable to deep

refund commutation money when the person was not liable to draft. Mr. Wright, of New Jorsey, argued that the limitation of \$50,000 would make the law nugatory

Mr. Wrigns,
iimitation of \$50,000 would make the imand void.

The House refusing to second the previous question, Mr. Ancons withdraw the bill.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, introduced a joint resolution
increasing the pensions of widows of revolutionary
soldiers, married before the lat of January, 1800, to
the same rate as their husbands, if living, would be subliars, married before the lat of January, 1800, to the same rate as their husbands, if living, would be entitled to under existing law, commencing 30th September, 1865. Read three tines and passed. Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, on leave, introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue duplicate patents of land to Robert Baldwin, of Missouri, instead of patents lost in the mails. Read three times and passed. The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows: Senate bill to prevent the wearing of sheath-knives by American seamen in the merchant ser-

Senate bill to prevent the wearing of sheath-knives by American seames in the merchant ser-vice. Passed.
Senate bill relative to collection districts in North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Commerce on Committee on Committee on Commerce on Senate bill for the relief of R. P. Parrott. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill repealing the act of June 28, 1864, repealing certain provisions of the law concerning examen on board public and private vessels of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Commerce.
Senate bill for the relief of George W. Fish. Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stockton to Copperspoils, Cal. Laid on the table.
Substitute reported by the Committee on Public Lands to Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the waters of the bay of San Francisco to Humboldit's bay California.

Mr. McRay of Cal. surgessed bit remote the construction of the construc

bold's bay California.

Mr. McRuer, of Cal., expressed his regret to witness such a disposition on the part of the House this evening to lay these railroad bills on the table. This road was to run for 250 miles along the coast range; and without a railroad the whole tract was almost valueless. There were no navigable rivers or channels of communication from San Francisco bay to the Columbia river, and this bill was to supply that want.

or channels of community of the Columbia river, and this bill was to supply that want.

Supply that want, or N. Y., submitted that such a bill should not be passed hurriedly in this manner, and without the substitute being printed. It conveyed, for the purpose of building a railroad, a set thousand square miles of land.—a State nearly as large as the State of Measschusetts. He moved a postponement of the bill till next session.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was postponed.

Senate bill to revive and extend the provisions Senate bill to revive and extend the provisions and supplied to the state of the provisions of the state of the state of the provisions of the state of the st

puting gounties of the veteran volunteers, and con-cerning right of way of railroad companies through military reservations. Laid on the table. Mr. Ancona, from same committee, reported the bill for the relief of certain drafted men, which he had introduced and withdrawn in the early part of the evening. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

In this sity, July 28th, at 5 o'clock, p. m., William, M. Walken, infant son of Charles M. and Claire A.

O. M. Walker, infaut son of Charles M. and Chaire A. Walker.
The faueral will take place from their residence, by street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, this (Friday) evening, at 6 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

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HOR. CHARLES MASON, Corresponding Secretary.

Joux F. Gotta, Recording Secretary. Amanusmis.—Formum destring the per-vices of a COPTLET or AMANUSMIS, can be accommo-dated by a lady who writes a neel and plate hand, by applying at Mo 196 Hinth street west, between Man H streets north.

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App To the Citizens of Georgetown.—Arranguments have been made to have the Reventional delivered promptly and regularly every morning to enheulth of the Citizens of Georgetown.

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that we need contributions of money, in large amount, and as soon as may be.

Many thousands of our people are humeless. The first necessities of food and temporary shelter were supplied by the activity of our own eithers and the prompt kindness of the neighboring towns, greatly sided by the need of quartermassiers' stores, under the immediate and generous sanctions of the Servicary of War. But every hour is revealing a thousand distressing wants, which can only be supplied by the judicions application of each resources in large aggregate amount.

Thousands of the sufferers have not a change of clothing, nor a bed, nor a binabet. Never was a confaggration so completely destructive. Geral numbers of families have nothing left, Large quantities of household goods and either property were removed again and again to places of supposed safety, but devoured by the Sames at last.

Our hearts blood for the contractive of the sames at last.

some ball to revive and extend the provisions of the act of February, 1853, making grants of the act of February, 1853, making grants of the act of February, 1853, making grants of the first of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Olioriver, via Little Rock, to the Texas border, near Folion, in Arkansas. Passed, with amondments.

Sonate bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts.

Mr. Boutwell explained, and advocated the passage of the bill. It antitoriese citizens sued in a State other than that in which they reside, to have the cause removed to the circuit court of the United States where the matter in litigation is over \$2500. Read three times and passed.

Benate bill for the relief of the builders of the iron-clad monitor Gamanche. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of section this teen of the internal revenue act of March 3, 1865 by striking out the words "without having hought a license so to do," and inserting in lieu thereof.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military fath, "Schenck, from the Committee on building of the words "without paying the special tax there for." Read three times and passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military fath, "Schenck, from the Committee on or indicate the passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military fath, "Schenck, from the Committee on or indicate the words "without paying the special tax there for." Read three times and passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on pay Lewis Scale is the activity of our people, and shelf support the words "without paying the special far there for." Read three times and passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military fath, schence the mount of the words "without paying the special far there for." Read three times and passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military fath, schence for many fath of way to see the season that the

you will help us. We rely on the impulses of your pa-tricule bretherhood—on the mercies of your Christian sympathy. Humbly and thankfully we acknowledge that we are still under the favor of almighty God, and we are sure that He will dispose your hearts to work with Him for our relief.

Contributors are exposely assured that all possible care will be taken in the distribution of the bounty we may receive. All disbursements will be under the ad-vice of a responsible general committee, representing all classes, and watching over all suffering interests. Every-effort will be used to administer the supplies sim-

Walker.
The funeral will take place from their residence, 191
I street, between Sevesteenth and Eighteenth, the
Friday evaning, at 6 of clock. Friends of the family
are lavited to be present.

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This Opers House having been entirely remodeled.

Editors of newronagers are respectfully remodeled.

Editors of hewspapers are respectfully requested to publish this appeal.

JACOB MCGLELLAN, JACOB MCGLELLAN, SAMUEL E EPRISO,

P. HARDER,
JACOB MCGIRLLAN,
FORTLAND, July 7, 1866.

MAYON'S OFFICE, July 7, 1869.

I samestily comment the object of the foregoing appeals to the friendly scandoration that the same and the object of the foregoing appeals.

J. 2004.